

**Washington.**

DEAR BENNETT:—  
The naval general Court Martial met this morning at 11 o'clock—all the members present.  
The examination of Lieut. Hunter was resumed.  
Captain Newton exhibits little concern, apparently conscious of having strictly discharged his

The city is greatly infested with incendiaries, and for the last few weeks, several buildings have been set on fire, and much valuable property destroyed.

The original cost of the mill was \$40,000. There was 10,000 bushels of grain, and 200 barrels of flour totally destroyed. In the mill also, the iron safe containing \$20,000 and many valuable papers. W.

I am surprised to see such gross personalities—such secularity—such vulgarity, as recently applied to you by the organ of the Messrs. Harper and Co.

We regard the *Herald* here as being decidedly the most wonderful newspaper of the age, its astonishing circulation—its fearless independence in exposing the wickedness of the party press—its fair and impartial reports of all popular gatherings—its unrivalled corps of reporters, not surpassed for talent in the Old World, long since placed the *Herald* upon the summit of newspaper enterprise.

Respectfully, yours, V. H.

**Court of Oyer and Terminer.**  
Before Judge Parker and Aldermen Husbrouck and  
Schuifelin.  
M. C. PATTERSON, District Attorney, and J. B. PHILLIPS,  
Assistant District Attorney.  
SEP. 26.—*Charge of arson*—Guthrie F. H. Linde was  
placed at the bar on the charge of having committed the  
crime of arson on the 26th July last, at the House No.  
Lispensard street, in this city. Prisoner is a young man

about 21 years, or age 21, or over, or by birth. The prisoner's brother, also charged, was an accomplice in the crime. Mr. Price, of course, for the prisoner moved that they be tried separately, which the Court allowed, and the prisoner, Gutlieb, was arraigned; the clerk giving the usual intimations as to prisoner's right of peremptory challenge of twenty jurors. Several jurors were sworn and questioned as to the fact of their entertaining any conscientious scruples in relation to finding a verdict in the event of the guilt of the prisoner being established and the punishment being death? when

The following are the names of these gentlemen, with their residence and occupation:—John Adams, merchant, 7th ward; Addison A. Jayne, grocer, 14th ward; John Backus, smith, 7th ward; Thomas W. Marshall, merchant, 14th ward; Henry Rogers, cartman, 11th ward; Lewis Curtis, merchant, 1st ward; Walter F. Brush, merchant, 7th ward; William Brown, hatter, 6th ward; C. Hall, merchant, 13th ward; Abraham C. Barnum, gro-

The panel was composed of but 39, and prisoner's counsel had exercised his right of peremptory challenge in the most cases where the objection as to "conscientious scruples" did not apply, the panel was exhausted, 8 jurors only being sworn. The following is a list of the jurors sworn:—

Michael Burnam, Foreman; Charles Jenkins, J. Crolius, David Wilson, Nathaniel J. Boyd, Ralph Biglow, Joseph Hall, Edgar Irving—8.

The Court hereupon ordered a *sales* of 16

JOSEPH E. SIMPSON, one of the tales, on being asked the question in relation to "conscientious scruples," replied and said: "He would scrutinize the evidence very closely before he would find a verdict in such a case where there is a forfeiture of life would be the penalty." He was sworn.

Richard H. Wood, Daniel G. Taylor and Thomas Clap were then sworn.

Nearly four hours were consumed in trying to select the jury, most of the tales having been rejected on the ground of entertaining "scruples" on the subject of fin-

The prisoner was then assigned on the indictment.

Mr. **B. PHILLIPS** opened the case. The effort was charged was one of most heinous character, and called for prompt action to save and protect the lives and properties of citizens. The incendiary prowled about in the night and committed his depredations, with no human motive to witness his foul deed. The prisoner at the bar was brother, who was charged as his accomplice, were out in the store, and no doubt remained of their having committed the deed. The jury had a serious responsibility.

LAWRENCE M. LUTHER SWOYN, examined by Mr. Peter J. Connelley, said he was on duty at the fire on the 24th of July, about 3 o'clock in the morning. He heard the cry of "fire," as I was out on duty as fireman. I was at this time at the corner of West Broadway. I ran to the place of the fire, and a crowd were collected. We broke in the door of the store. I saw about a dozen brooms on a fire that was kindled. I first went in with

part of where it took the brooms that were off the floor went to the door and told some persons outside to get the broom out. After passing them out, some person came to the door and said, "The broom is here." The person counted the brooms and I turned to the lot that was two demijohns and had brandy in it. There was also what is called a "casser" bag," and some papers; they appeared to have been burned down. The second demijohn appeared to contain turpentine. Both demijohns were placed together. The floor around did not appear to have been burned. The handles of the brooms appeared to be fixed down on the

floor. At the time of my turning round some time after with the light, I saw one young man (not the prisoner [Witness here identified the brother of the prisoner mentioned on trial.])—I did not see the prisoner at the bar there.

Cross-examined by Mr. PHIBBS—I do not think that "cashier bug" was burned; I saw no blaze on the paper. I saw no papers near the counter that were not burned; is a short space from where the brooms were on fire the place where the papers lay.

To Mr. PATTERSON—The store was occupied as a grocery

store; there were a large number of casks in this store; it contained some six or eight casks; there were seven boxes of lumpy sugar also hanging about the store; the stock appeared to be worth \$300, including fixtures.

To Mr. PATERSON: There were about half a dozen casks filled with water to make a show; water is sometimes put in casks to mislead men.

AS HENRY McLAUGHLIN—Examined by Mr. PATERSON, resided at the time of the fire in the house above store No. 2 Lispenard st.; hired the room above the store; I heard the alarm about three o'clock and went down stairs at

saw the prisoner as I was going down, standing at his bedroom door; they owned the store as partners, when a clerk that was there wanted to break in the store, the prisoner said, "let it burn and be damned;" the baker lived at the adjoining store, and left last Monday for Indiana; he went into the store and saw the brooms and paper; the store is situated at the corner of West Broadway and Lispenard street; there are two windows at the Lispenard street side.

*Cross examined by Mr. Price*—There were people

To the COURT.—I got receipts from the other brothers I can't read.

To Mr. PRICE.—I saw fly papers, hanging from the wall, the prisoner and myself have often smoked cigars together; I often saw the store opened on Sundays; I have seen people drinking there on Sunday night.

**Cross-examined by Mr. Peters:** I hired the stove from the other brother, Frederick; when I got down to the

JAMES RILEY, another witness was placed on the stand, with a view to prove the fact of the prisoner having been seen in a suspicious position in the store, but failed to prove, after which the District Attorney gave to the case, and the Court directed a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in the case of the other prisoner, Frederick, which both left the Court amid the warm congratulations of the friends, and the Court adjourned.

**U. S. Commissioner's Office.**  
Before Commissioner Rapelje.  
Sept. 25.—Mr. Charles Carroll, whose case has been examined before the commissioner on a charge of altering entries made at the custom house, was discharged on his own recognizance. The case is a frivolous one and Mr Carroll is a respectable young man, doing business as clerk.

**Marine Court.**  
Sept. 25.—*Walter F. Lawrence vs. Royal Ormsby*.—The case an action to recover a quarter's rent due out of premises situated near Tomkins Square. The defence put in evidence that an eviction for non-payment of taxes took place, which taxes were paid in 1836 and 1837.  
The Court overruled the point. Verdict for plaintiff \$62 60.

CIRCUIT COURT—4, 5, 24, 26, 27, 28, 41, 43, 289, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56.